CLOVERDALE MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Cloverdale Mutual Water Company (CMWC) is committed to providing you with complete and accurate information regarding the safety of the water you drink. The California Department of Health Services (DHS) regulations require Cloverdale Mutual Water Company to send an annual Consumer Confidence Report to all customers regarding the water quality they received during the previous calendar year. The DHS requires Cloverdale to test water on a regular basis to ensure its safety and report the results to the Department each month. During the year, multiple tests for water contaminants were performed on Cloverdale's wells to determine concentrations of mineral, physical, bacteriological, inorganic, organic, and radioactive constituents. **Once again, we are proud to report that our system met or exceeded all primary water quality standards.** Annual inspections by the Department of Health Services are conducted to confirm that operational polices and procedures are being followed properly.

"Does my water meet EPA and State Standards?" or "Is my tap water safe to drink?"

YES - Our water is safe to drink and meets all Federal (EPA) and Department of Health Services (DHS) water quality regulations. Cloverdale did not have any violations of primary or secondary standards from our well sources. None of the constituents in the drinking water exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Levels or Action Levels set by the Department or the Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The tables listed in this report provide all of the drinking water chemicals that were detected during the most recent sampling period required by the Department. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

This report summarizes the 2015 water quality test results performed by Cloverdale Mutual Water (CMWC), and includes details about where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. Water constituents are listed under the appropriate water quality standard and include, Maximum Contaminant Level, Federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or California Public Health Goal, and range of results. Water testing is routinely performed for the following: bacteria & protozoan, disinfectant residual, minerals, radioactivity, inorganic and organic chemicals and other water quality parameters.

"Where does my water come from?"

Our only water source is our wells that pump water from the Oxnard Forebay Aquifer. This well water is pumped to our booster station where chlorine is injected for disinfection. Cloverdale has completed a "Source Water Assessment Survey" in August 2001 for our water sources. This assessment survey identified possible contaminants located within 2-year, 5-year, and 10-year radiuses of their wells. Copies of the report are available from Cloverdale at 483-6312.

Fish owners: please remember to remove the chlorine disinfectant during the preparation of your fish tank water prior to use.

"Why are contaminants in my water?"

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the Department prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune system compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, or who have undergone organ transplants, or people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, wells, reservoirs, springs and wastewater plants. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before it is treated include the following:

Microbial Contaminants:	Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
Inorganic Contaminants:	Salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
Pesticides & Herbicides:	May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic Chemicals:	Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants:	Can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For More Information: for additional information or questions regarding this report, please contact Robert Eranio, Water System Operator, at (805) 732-0495. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. **If you want to learn more, please attend our annual shareholders meeting on Tuesday, June 14, 2016 at 6:00pm. The annual meeting will be held at AAMCO Transmission, 531 Ventura Blvd.**

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

Non-Detects (ND) -	Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter -	One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) -	One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)	One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr)	Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)	Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)	Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Regulatory Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Public Health Goal or PHG	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Treatment Technique (TT) -	A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

PRIMARY STANDARDS: Mandatory Health Related Standards

CHEMICALS	UNIT	MCL mg/l	PHG or (MCLG)	Cloverdale PRODUCT RANGE	Violation?	Frequency Tested and Typical Source of Chemical or Contaminant
		Percent of Supply		100%		
Turbidity (Clarity)	NTU	TT (0.5)	NS	1.20	No	Daily: Well Corrosion, Soil Runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform Bacteria		2 or 5%	0	0.00%	No	Monthly: Natural in Environment

Coliform bacteria monitoring in the Cloverdale distribution system is required monthly at one location, and had no positive samples out of 24 collected.

ORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	n/a	10.7	No	Annual: Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	n/a	2	No	Annual: Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Barium	ppb	1000	NS	24.2	No	Triannual: Discharge from oil and metal refineries; eroision of natural deposits
Boron	ppb	NS	NS	600	No	Triannual: Discharge from oil and metal refineries; eroision of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	50	10	2	No	Triannual: Natural Erosion
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.6	No	Triannual: Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Mercury	ppb	50	25	0.04	No	Triannual: Runoff or Natural erosion
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	7.5	No	Annual: Runoff or Natural erosion
Selenium	ppb	50	50	13	No	Triannual: Runoff or Natural erosion
Vanadium	ppb	NS		3	No	
RADIOACTIVITY (tested every 3 years)						
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	15	(0)	3.87 - 8.95	No	2016: Natural erosion
Uranium	pCi/l	20	(0)	NR	No	2016: Natural erosion

SECONDARY STANDARDS: Recommended Aesthetic Standards

CHEMICALS	UNIT	MCL mg/l	PHG or (MCLG)	Cloverdale RANGE	Violation ?	Typical Source of Chemical or Contaminant
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	145	No	Naturally occurring organic materails
Color	units	15	NS	1 - 5	No	Naturally occurring organic materails
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	62	No	Leaching & Natural Erosion
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	414	No	Leaching & Natural Erosion
Total Minerals (TDS)	ppm	1000	NS	1020	No	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Hardness	ppm	NS	NS	563	No	Found in Well & Surface Waters
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	87	No	Leaching & Natural Erosion
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	4	No	Leaching & Natural Erosion
Magnesium	ppm	NS	n/a	49	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Conductance	umho/cm	1500	NS	1490	No	Runoff/ leraching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chlorine Residual	ppm	4	4	0.5 - 3.2	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
LEAD & COPPER IN-HOME SAMPLING PROGRAM		**Action Level**	**MCLG**		**Violation ?**	**Source of Chemical or Contamination**
Lead	ppb	15	2	ND -0.7	No	Aug 2014: Internal plumbing corrosion
Copper	ppb	1300	170	17 - 205	No	Aug 2014: Internal plumbing corrosion

The District wishes to extend a special thanks to the residents who participated in our in-home sampling program

AL = Federal Regulatory Action Level
CFU/ml = Colony-Forming Units per Milliliter
DLR = Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL = Million Fibers per Liter
µS/cm = MicroSiemen per Centimeter
MPN = Most Probable Number
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
NA = Not Analyzed
NS = No Standard
NL = Notification Level
ND = None Detected
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L = PicoCuries per Liter
PHG = Public Health Goal
ppm = Parts per Million, or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)
ppb = Parts per Billion, or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)
ppt = Parts per Trillion, or Nanograms per Liter (ng/L)
ppq = Parts per Quadrillion, or Picograms per Liter (pg/L)
RAA = Running Annual Average
SI = Saturation Index (Langlier)
TON = Threshold Odor Number
TT = Treatment Technique